



RAINFOREST ALLIANCE EXCEPTIONAL USE POLICY:

Granted exceptions and their conditions for using Rainforest Alliance Prohibited Pesticides

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OVERVIEW OF KEY CHANGES

Despite efforts to transition to lower input agriculture, the extreme vulnerability of certain crops to pests and diseases, and the continued limited availability of less toxic alternatives for these crops, lead to a continued reliance on highly hazardous pesticides (HHP). While efforts to identify solutions and support producers in transitioning away from the use of these pesticides continue, an extension of the phase-out date has been proposed to 2026/2028. During this extension, growers should implement mitigation measures to minimize negative impacts on people and the environment and should actively explore less toxic alternatives.

Extension of phase-out period for Mancozeb

Black leaf spot or Black Sigatoka (BLS) (*Pseudocercospora fijiensis*) poses severe risks to banana cultivation affecting both bananas produced commercially for export, but also varieties used to sustain local livelihoods. It is the most economically damaging banana leaf disease, with the potential to wipe out entire plantations. BLS destroys banana leaves, causing significant yield and quality reduction, inducing premature fruit ripening, and affecting fruit fill, length, and weight. The lack of genetic diversity in commercial banana production and growing conditions present for many producers further exacerbate the risks associated with BLS.

Commercial banana production therefore requires a rigorous disease management program primarily through a combination of cultural practices and chemical methods. As for cultural control methods, strict practices have to be implemented to control BLS. These practices include sanitation, consisting of the reduction of inoculum levels through the practice of removing necrotic leaf material; efficient drainage system to reduce relative humidity within the crop, periodic weed control, green cover; and proper nutrition.

Fungicides approved for BLS control in banana production are either “contact” (also called protectants) or “systemic” fungicides. Systemic fungicides, such as those benzimidazole group, are the most widely used but report a high risk of resistance, even when used in association with carbamate fungicides. Contact fungicides, however, do not penetrate the underlying leaf tissue and show no or low risk of resistance. Of these, multi-site action varieties are preferred of which Mancozeb is the most popular for its broad-spectrum activity.

Chemical control of BLS is becoming increasingly difficult. As resistance to systemic fungicides has increased, forecasting systems have been abandoned, and the number of chemical applications per year needed to protect banana cultivation has increased over time. Control also includes increasing dependence on protectant fungicides, and an associated higher frequency of application. In this context, and in the absence of sustainable less toxic chemical control alternatives, the use of Mancozeb is an important element for BLS control programs. Used within an integrated disease management (IPM) approach and applied at times of low disease pressure, the controlled use of Mancozeb can help mitigate negative human and environmental health effects and raise yield and quality of commercial production.



Overview of key adaptations in this document SA-P-SD-9-V1.7, as compared to the previous version SA-P-SD-9-V16.

Section	Change
3.1. Fertilizers	<p>Borax; Borate Salts: Boric Acid For the active ingredients listed above, the exception extended for use on all crops and in all countries until December 2028.</p>
3.2 Rodenticides	<p>Brodifacoum Bromadiolone Bromethalin Chlorophacinone Coumatetralyl Difethialone Diphacinone Flocoumafen Strychnine Warfarin Zinc phosphide For the active ingredients listed above, the exception is extended for use on all crops and in all countries until December 2028. Its use is limited to infrastructure only.</p> <p>Brodifacoum Bromadiolone Flocoumafen For the active ingredients listed above, the exception for use on Pineapple in Costa Rica until December 2028. Use of pellet formulation is allowed but limited to production plots that have fruit.</p>
3.3. Nematicides	<p>Cadusafos Fenamiphos Oxamyl Terbufos For the active ingredients listed above, the authorization of use is extended until December 2026 for the crops, countries and pests described in the contents of the policy.</p> <p>Ethoprophos; Ethoprop* For the active ingredients listed above, the authorization of use is extended until December 2028 for the crops, countries and pests described in the contents of the policy.</p>
3.4. Insecticides/ Acaricides	<p>Chlorpyrifos* Thiacloprid For the active ingredients listed above the authorization of use is extended until December 2026 for the crops, countries and pests described in the contents of the policy.</p> <p>Abamectin Borax; Borate salts Boric Acid Imidacloprid Spirodiclofen Thiamethoxam</p>



	<p>For the active ingredients listed above the authorization of use is extended until December 2028 for the crops, countries and pests described in the contents of the policy.</p>
<p>3.5. Fumigants for storage pest control</p>	<p>Aluminum phosphide Phosphine</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The exception for the use on Cocoa and Coffee for the control of Several pests in all countries, is extended until December 2028. <p>Aluminum phosphide Magnesium phosphide Phosphine</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The exception for the use on Herbs and Spices for the control of Several pests in all countries, is extended until December 2028. <p>Magnesium phosphide Phosphine</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The exception for the use on Flowers and ornamentals for the control of Thrips (<i>Frankliniella</i> spp., <i>Thrips</i> sp.) in Colombia, is extended until December 2028. <p>Aluminum phosphide Magnesium phosphide Phosphine</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The exception for the use on any crop, if required by applicable law for the control of Several pest in all countries, is extended until December 2028.
<p>3.6. Fungicides</p>	<p>Chlorothalonil Propiconazole</p> <p>For the active ingredients listed above the authorization of use is extended until December 2026 for the crops, countries and pests described in the contents of the policy.</p> <p>Mancozeb</p> <p>The use authorization is extended until December 2026 for use on Mango, in countries and pests described in the contents of the policy.</p> <p>Carbendazim Cyproconazole Dimethomorph Epoxiconazole Iprodione Mancozeb Triadimenol</p> <p>For the active ingredients listed above the authorization of use is extended until December 2028 for the crops, countries and pests described in the contents of the policy.</p>



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1. INTRODUCTION

Healthy resilient agroecosystems can be built and maintained with minimal reliance on pesticides. By implementing good agricultural practices and [Integrated Pest Management \(IPM\)](#) activities, producers can achieve long-lasting pest control while protecting human and environmental health. Despite global efforts to transition to lower-input agriculture, many agricultural models are still dependent on pesticides, including Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHPs), which are known to be toxic to people and ecosystems. The objective of this Exceptional Use Policy (EUP), alongside the 2020 Rainforest Alliance (RA) Sustainable Agriculture Standard, is to accommodate the needs of producers in their journey to phase out the use of HHPs. To do so, the EUP grants limited exceptions for the use of certain agrochemical compounds included in the Rainforest Alliance's [list of prohibited pesticides](#). **Exceptions are granted to specific crop, pest, and country combinations, and for a specific, limited, period of time. Exceptions are granted only if no viable alternatives to HHPs are available and if limiting the use of the active ingredient would impede the economic viability of the farm.** Further, where exceptions are granted, producers must implement strict risk mitigation measures to minimize the negative impact on people and the environment and must actively explore less toxic alternatives.

The process of assessing EUP requests and granting exceptions includes a thorough analysis of the specific agroecological and economic context, producers' needs, pest pressures, and available alternatives. This analysis is carried out by the Rainforest Alliance IPM team and a panel of external scientists and technical experts with extensive knowledge of sustainable production in relevant sectors. Country-specific data on registered pesticides and Maximum Residue Limits are also assessed with the use of external tools such as [Homologa](https://homologa.com/) <https://homologa.com/> and the Global Crop Protection database.

IMPORTANT CONSIDERATIONS

- The EUP is developed from requests sent by certified producers through the procedure described in the [Annex Chapter 4: Farming](#). Requests are processed and analyzed as described above. Final decisions are taken by RA's IPM team by majority decision and after careful consideration of the assessment by the external panel. The EUP is updated every six months based on the requests received during the previous half-year.
- Exceptions for paraquat, fipronil, and any other active ingredient classified as hazardous under the Rotterdam Convention, Stockholm Convention, or Montreal Protocol will not be granted. This is in line with the RA's IPM strategy and the sustainable agriculture goals.

For more information about Rainforest Alliance's approach to Integrated Pest Management and the EUP process, please visit [our website](#).



2. GENERAL CONDITIONS

- a. Failing to comply with any of the conditions or requirements in this policy will be considered as a non-conformity against core requirement 4.6.2 of the 2020 Sustainable Agriculture Standard.
- b. Exceptions are granted for the specific crop, pest, and country combination only, and for the defined timeframe, as specified in the Granted Exceptions section tables.
- c. Commercial formulations of the active ingredients listed in this policy can only be used if they are registered in the country for the specific crop and targeted pest combination.
- d. Certified operations must follow the label, Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS), and security tag information and requirements for preparing and applying the pesticides listed in this policy.
- e. Certified operations using active ingredients listed in this policy comply with the respective IPM and agrochemicals management requirements, with special focus on:
 - Pest prevention and monitoring (requirements 4.5.1 and 4.5.2),
 - Use of non-chemical control methods (requirement 4.5.3),
 - Training and use of PPE (requirement 4.6.3),
 - Restricted entry and pre-harvest intervals implementation (requirement 4.6.5),
 - Spray drift reduction (4.6.6),
 - Aerial application requirements (requirement 4.6.7),
 - Empty pesticide containers and application equipment management (4.6.9),
 - Agrochemicals storage (4.6.11 and 4.6.12).
- f. Active ingredients listed in this policy are rotated with lower toxicity substances as part of the rotation for resistance management.
- g. Certified operations using active ingredients listed in this policy select the optimum pesticide application equipment and techniques to maximize effectiveness, limit losses, and reduce spray drift. If a liquid spray is in use, the correct nozzle type is employed. The equipment is calibrated at least annually, after each maintenance and before using it for a different type of agrochemical.
- h. Producers take measures to respect the maximum residue levels (MRLs) set by the production country and known destination countries of the product.
- i. Workers who regularly handle the active ingredients listed in this policy receive a medical examination at least once a year. In case of regular exposure to **organophosphates or carbamate** pesticides¹, the examination includes cholinesterase testing. Workers have access to the results of their medical examination (requirement 5.6.16).
- j. In the case of smallholders, spraying is carried out by centralized, specialized spraying teams.
- k. **Soil application** of triazoles included in this policy (cyproconazole, epoxiconazole, propiconazole and triadimenol) for leaf diseases control is prohibited, as substances with an exception must be used in the most precise and efficient way, while minimizing contamination risks. Please refer to the coffee leaf rust technical paper for more information: [Application of Triazoles for Control of Coffee Leaf Rust \(Hemileia vastatrix\) | Rainforest Alliance \(rainforest-alliance.org\)](#)
- l. Certificate holders that use active ingredients listed in this policy need to submit their usage data to the Rainforest Alliance annually. Information is packaged from Jan 1st to Dec 31st in this [template](#), the first two months of the following year.

¹ These substances have been identified in the tables with an asterisk (*)



3. RISK MITIGATION MEASURES

3.1 Risk management requirements for rodenticides:

- a. Food sources attracting rodents and debris are eliminated.
- b. Rodent reproduction areas are eliminated or reduced.
- c. Drainages are well-maintained and functional for water run-off and avoid standing water.
- d. Rodenticides are only used if mechanical, bacteriological, or Vitamin D control methods have proven to be ineffective.
- e. Rodent carcasses are handled with gloves and buried in locations that do not pose risk to human or wildlife health, or water contamination.
- f. Trees or artificial structures are strategically placed on the farm to facilitate perching of raptor birds for rodent control²
- g. Plants with the potential to drive away rodents are planted in non-production areas (e.g., *Petiveria alliacea*, *Allium* sp., *Cinnamomum camphora*, *Viburnum* sp., *Euphorbia* sp., *Artemisia absinthium* or *Mentha spicata*)

3.1.2. Additional requirements for baited traps:

- a. Bait stations are tamper-resistant, anchored, and constructed in such a manner and size as to permit only the entrance of the targeted pests.
- b. Baited traps are inspected weekly.
- c. Baited traps are removed, or its quantity decreased if there is reduced rodent activity or no signs of rodent feeding.
- d. Baited traps are placed at a minimum distance of 10 m from aquatic ecosystems.

3.1.3. Additional requirements for pellet formulations:

- a. Only product formulations that cannot be confused as food by birds are used.
- b. Routine applications are prohibited.
- c. Access of bystanders is avoided by fencing or other effective security measures.
- d. Pellets are placed at a minimum distance of 10 m from aquatic ecosystems.

3.2 Risk management requirements for substances with acute & chronic toxicity:

- a. Women under 50 years old do not apply these pesticides and are not present or near the application areas.
- b. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is used as prescribed in the product's label Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS). If labels do not provide details of PPE for applicators, basic protective clothing with protection for eyes (i.e. a face mask or goggles) and respiratory protection (i.e. a respirator) are worn.
- c. Restricted Entry Intervals (REI) as stipulated in the product's MSDS, label or security tag are implemented, for protecting persons entering pesticide applied areas without PPE. When two or more products with different REIs are used at the same time, the longest interval applies.
- d. Daily maximum application time for applicators is limited to eight hours, two shifts of four hours maximum each, with bathing in between application periods to wash off residues, and clean PPE clothing for each shift. Application is conducted during the coolest hours of the day.
- e. Potentially affected persons or communities are identified and alerted in advance of application. Explicit flags or signs are used to identify treated fields, and access to treated fields is prevented.

² Recommendation: Placement of nesting boxes for raptor birds to facilitate reproduction sites.



3.3 General risk management requirements for substances with severe effects (pollinator toxicity):

- a. Producers do not apply these substances on flowering crops and avoid drift to flowering weeds, or to cover crops that are attractive to beneficial insects (natural enemies and pollinators).
- b. Beneficial insects are monitored, and application time is defined based on monitoring results. Applications are avoided during high activity hours. Substances are ideally applied in the late afternoon or night-time from 6 pm onwards during low activity times of pollinators.
- c. If beehives are used for pollination, these are temporarily covered during the chemical application. Beehives are provided with a clean water source outside the treated area.
- d. Soil cover is maximized (cover crops, mulch, crop residues or similar) to reduce contact of these substances with the soil and leaching into ground water. Not applicable in case of drench applications.
- e. Flowering strips of native vegetation are planted outside the farm or at the edges of the crop within the farm to provide food and shelter for beneficial insects and promote a more stable agroecosystem.

3.5.1. Risk management requirements for fumigants (fatal if inhaled):

- a. The product is applied only in closed, controlled, and sealed environments with gas leak detectors (gas meters). These detectors may be portable devices.
- b. There is a buffer zone around the storages or containers where fumigation is conducted. The buffer zone can be accessed only by authorized persons wearing protective equipment (e.g. gas masks). The dimensions of the buffer zone are between 3 and 150 meters depending on the application rate, facility, and storage/container size. Gas meters are placed at several locations along the buffer zone perimeter to control acceptable occupational exposure limits as well as fire protection. Parameters are checked against the national regulation or the following (whichever is more stringent):
 - i. If concentrations exceed 0.3 ppm, no presence of unprotected workers or bystanders is allowed, and the area is evacuated.
- c. Nearby the area where fumigation is done and where the substances are stored, electricity is set up in a way phosphine gas cannot be accidentally ignited and all sources of ignition are removed.
- d. Fumigant handlers have completed mandatory annual training on product-specific training material, and facility-specific information. Personnel working in the sites where the fumigation is conducted or the substances are stored, are trained on the use of and equipped with specific fire-extinguishing equipment (sand, carbon dioxide powder) to extinguish the fire. The use of water for the purpose of extinguishing fires is prohibited.
- e. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is used as prescribed in the product's label or MSDS (Material Safety Data Sheet). If labels do not provide details of PPE for applicators, basic protective clothing³ with protection for eyes (i.e. a face mask or goggles) and the following respirators:

Concentration	Required Equipment
3 ppm or less	Supplied-air respirator
7.5 ppm or less	Supplied-air respirator operated in a continuous-flow mode

³ Apparel and footwear for persons handling pesticides include coveralls over a long-sleeved shirt, long pants, socks, and stout shoes, with chemically resistant gloves, with protection for eyes (i.e., a face mask or goggles), and respiratory protection (i.e., a respirator). From [Annex-1-Glossary.pdf \(rainforest-alliance.org\)](https://www.rainforest-alliance.org/Annex-1-Glossary.pdf)



15 ppm or less	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Self-contained breathing apparatus with a full facepiece, or• Supplied-air respirator with a full facepiece, or• Air-purifying, full-facepiece respirator (gas masks) with a chin-style front- or back-mounted canister
50 ppm or less	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Supplied-air respirator equipped with a full facepiece and operated in a pressure-demand mode, or• Self-contained breathing apparatus equipped with a full facepiece and operated in a pressure-demand mode
Unknown	Self-contained breathing apparatus with a full facepiece

Source: US National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) recommendations



4. GRANTED EXCEPTIONS AND THEIR CONDITIONS

4.1. Fertilizers

Rainforest Alliance authorizes the use of the following fertilizers only if the conditions, as included in table 1, are fully complied with.

Conditions: Risk management requirements for **chronic toxicity** are fully implemented (see above section on risk management). Fertilizer applications are only permitted in soils with demonstrated boron deficiency.

Table 1. Granted exceptions for prohibited fertilizers.

Active Ingredient	CAS No.	Toxicity Classification	Pest Species	Crop	Countries	Exception expiration date
Borax; Borate Salts	1303-96-4	Chronic toxicity	Not applicable	All crops	All countries	December 31, 2028
Boric Acid	10043-35-3	Chronic toxicity	Not applicable	All crops	All countries	December 31, 2028

4.2 Rodenticides

Rainforest Alliance authorizes the use of the following rodenticides only if the conditions, as included in table 2, are fully complied with.

Conditions: Only formulated rodenticide-baited traps are allowed. Use is limited to infrastructure only. Risk management requirements in section risk management **rodenticides / acute toxicity** are fully implemented.

Table 2. Granted exceptions for prohibited rodenticides.

Active Ingredient	CAS No.	Toxicity Classification	Pest Species	Crop	Countries	Exception expiration date
Brodifacoum	56073-10-0	Acute toxicity	Rodents (<i>Mus sp.</i> , <i>Rattus spp.</i> , <i>Oligoryzomys sp.</i> , <i>Peromyscus sp.</i> , <i>Sigmodon spp.</i>)	All crops	All countries	December 31, 2028
Bromadiolone	28772-56-7	Acute toxicity	Rodents (<i>Mus sp.</i> , <i>Rattus spp.</i> , <i>Oligoryzomys sp.</i> , <i>Peromyscus sp.</i> , <i>Sigmodon spp.</i>)	All crops	All countries	December 31, 2028



Active Ingredient	CAS No.	Toxicity Classification	Pest Species	Crop	Countries	Exception expiration date
Bromethalin	63333-35-7	Acute toxicity	Rodents (<i>Mus sp.</i> , <i>Rattus spp.</i> , <i>Oligoryzomys sp.</i> , <i>Peromyscus sp.</i> , <i>Sigmodon spp.</i>)	All crops	All countries	December 31, 2028
Chlorophacinone	3691-35-8	Acute toxicity	Rodents (<i>Mus sp.</i> , <i>Rattus spp.</i> , <i>Oligoryzomys sp.</i> , <i>Peromyscus sp.</i> , <i>Sigmodon spp.</i>)	All crops	All countries	December 31, 2028
Coumatetralyl	5836-29-3	Acute toxicity	Rodents (<i>Mus sp.</i> , <i>Rattus spp.</i> , <i>Oligoryzomys sp.</i> , <i>Peromyscus sp.</i> , <i>Sigmodon spp.</i>)	All crops	All countries	December 31, 2028
Difethialone	104653-34-1	Acute toxicity	Rodents (<i>Mus sp.</i> , <i>Rattus spp.</i> , <i>Oligoryzomys sp.</i> , <i>Peromyscus sp.</i> , <i>Sigmodon spp.</i>)	All crops	All countries	December 31, 2028
Diphacinone	82-66-6	Acute toxicity	Rodents (<i>Mus sp.</i> , <i>Rattus spp.</i> , <i>Oligoryzomys sp.</i> , <i>Peromyscus sp.</i> , <i>Sigmodon spp.</i>)	All crops	All countries	December 31, 2028
Flocoumafen	90035-08-8	Acute toxicity	Rodents (<i>Mus sp.</i> , <i>Rattus spp.</i> , <i>Oligoryzomys sp.</i> , <i>Peromyscus sp.</i> , <i>Sigmodon spp.</i>)	All crops	All countries	December 31, 2028
Strychnine	57-24-9	Acute toxicity	Rodents (<i>Mus sp.</i> , <i>Rattus spp.</i> , <i>Oligoryzomys sp.</i> , <i>Peromyscus sp.</i> , <i>Sigmodon spp.</i>)	All crops	All countries	December 31, 2028
Warfarin	81-81-2	Acute toxicity	Rodents (<i>Mus sp.</i> , <i>Rattus spp.</i> , <i>Oligoryzomys sp.</i> , <i>Peromyscus sp.</i> , <i>Sigmodon spp.</i>)	All crops	All countries	December 31, 2028
Zinc phosphide	1314-84-7	Acute toxicity	Rodents (<i>Mus sp.</i> , <i>Rattus spp.</i> , <i>Oligoryzomys sp.</i> , <i>Peromyscus sp.</i> , <i>Sigmodon spp.</i>)	All crops	All countries	December 31, 2028
Brodifacoum Use of pellet formulation is allowed but limited to production plots that have fruit.	56073-10-0	Acute toxicity	Rodents (<i>Mus sp.</i> , <i>Rattus spp.</i> , <i>Oligoryzomys sp.</i> , <i>Peromyscus sp.</i> , <i>Sigmodon spp.</i>)	Pineapple	Costa Rica Philippines	December 31, 2028
Bromadiolone Use of pellet formulation is allowed but limited to production plots that have fruit.	28772-56-7	Acute toxicity	Rodents (<i>Mus sp.</i> , <i>Rattus spp.</i> , <i>Oligoryzomys sp.</i> , <i>Peromyscus sp.</i> , <i>Sigmodon spp.</i>)	Pineapple	Costa Rica	December 31, 2028



Active Ingredient	CAS No.	Toxicity Classification	Pest Species	Crop	Countries	Exception expiration date
Flocoumafen Use of pellet formulation is allowed but limited to production plots that have fruit.	90035-08-8	Acute toxicity	Rodents (<i>Mus sp.</i> , <i>Rattus spp.</i> , <i>Oligoryzomys sp.</i> , <i>Peromyscus sp.</i> , <i>Sigmodon spp.</i>)	Pineapple	Costa Rica	December 31, 2028

4.3. Nematicides

Rainforest Alliance authorizes the use of the following nematicides only if the conditions, as included in table 3, are fully complied with.

Conditions: Risk management requirements for **acute toxicity** are fully implemented (see above section on risk management)

Table 3. Granted exceptions for prohibited nematicides.

Active Ingredient	CAS No.	Toxicity Classification	Pest Species	Crop	Country	Exception expiration date
Cadusafos* -Only product formulations that cannot be confused as food by birds are used. -Equipment for applying these nematicides is calibrated on a daily basis	95465-99-9	Acute Toxicity	Nematodes (various)	Banana	Costa Rica Honduras Guatemala Ecuador	December 31, 2026
For Banana -Spot application placing the product precisely within the plant root zone is the only permitted application method. For Pineapple -Prophylactic applications are not permitted. Only one application per cycle is permitted.			Snails (<i>Ceciloides aperta</i> , <i>Opeas pumilum</i>)	Pineapple	Costa Rica	December 31, 2026



<p>Ethoprophos; Ethoprop*</p> <p>-Only product formulations that cannot be confused as food by birds are used.</p> <p>For Banana -Spot application placing the product precisely within the plant root zone is the only permitted application method. -Equipment for applying these nematicides is calibrated on a daily basis.</p> <p>For Pineapple -Application with closed cabin tractor is the only permitted application method.</p>	13194-48-4	Acute Toxicity	Nematodes (various)	Banana	Costa Rica Honduras Guatemala Ecuador	December 31, 2028
			Nematodes (various), <i>Symphylan (Scutigerella immaculata)</i>	Pineapple	Costa Rica	December 31, 2028
<p>Fenamiphos*</p> <p>-Only product formulations that cannot be confused as food by birds are used.</p> <p>For Banana -Spot application only. -Only one application per year is permitted.</p> <p>For Pineapple -Application with closed cabin tractor is the only permitted application method.</p>	22224-92-6	Acute Toxicity	Nematodes (various)	Banana	Belize Costa Rica Guatemala Panama	December 31, 2026
			Nematodes (various)	Pineapple	Costa Rica Ivory Coast	December 31, 2026
<p>Oxamyl*</p> <p>For Banana -Spot application only.</p> <p>For Pineapple -Application with closed cabin tractor is the only permitted application method.</p>	23135-22-0	Acute Toxicity	Nematodes (various), Banana weevil (<i>Cosmopolites sordidus</i>)	Banana	Belize Cameroon Costa Rica Ecuador Guatemala Honduras Ivory Coast Panama Philippines Spain-Canary Islands only	December 31, 2026



					Suriname	
			Nematodes (various)	Pineapple	Costa Rica Ecuador Guatemala Honduras Ivory Coast Panama	December 31, 2026
Terbufos* -Spot application only. -Only product formulations that cannot be confused as food by birds are used. -Equipment for applying these nematocides is calibrated on a daily basis.	13071-79-9	Acute Toxicity	Nematodes (various), Banana weevil (<i>Cosmopolites sordidus</i>)	Banana	Belize Cameroon Costa Rica Ecuador Guatemala Honduras Ivory Coast Panama	December 31, 2026

4.4. Insecticides/Acaricides

Rainforest Alliance authorizes the use of the following insecticides/acaricide only if the conditions, as included in table 4, are fully complied with.

Conditions: Risk management strategies for **acute toxicity**, **chronic toxicity**, and **severe effects (pollinators)** are fully implemented.

Table 4. Granted exceptions for prohibited insecticides/acaricide.

Active Ingredient	CAS No.	Toxicity Classification	Pest Species	Crop	Countries	Exception expiration date
Abamectin⁴	71751-41-2	Acute toxicity	Mites (<i>Tetranychus urticae</i>)	Asparagus	Peru	December 31, 2028
			Mites (<i>Oligonychus</i> spp., <i>Panonychus</i> spp., <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i> , <i>Tetranychus urticae</i> , <i>Polyphagotarsonemus latus</i> , <i>Aceria sheldoni</i> , <i>Bryobia rubrioculus</i>), Thrips (<i>Heliothrips</i> sp., <i>Frankliniella</i> sp.), Whitefly (<i>Aleurodicus juleikae</i>), Banded Dagburned Mirid (<i>Dagbertus minensis</i>), Scales	Avocado	Colombia Guatemala Mexico Peru	December 31, 2028

⁴ Recommendation: Depending on the formulation, combination of abamectin with horticultural/narrow oils increases effectiveness and reduce spray drift



Active Ingredient	CAS No.	Toxicity Classification	Pest Species	Crop	Countries	Exception expiration date
			<i>(Fiorinia fioriniae, Pinnaspis aspidistrae, Hemiberlesia lataniae)</i>			
			Nematodes (various), banana weevil (<i>Cosmopolites sordidus</i>), Mealybugs (<i>Pseudococcus</i> sp., <i>Ferrisia</i> sp., <i>Dysmicoccus</i> sp.), Mites (<i>Tetranychus</i> sp.)	Banana	Belize Colombia Costa Rica Ecuador Guatemala Honduras Nicaragua Panama	December 31, 2028
			Mites (<i>Panonychus ulmi, Tetranychus urticae, Bryobia rubrioculus, Brevipalpus chilensis, Eriophyes erineus, Oligonychus yothersi, Panonychus citri, Aculus cornutus</i>), Thrips (<i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i>)	Cherry	Chile	December 31, 2028
			Mites (<i>Tetranychus urticae, Oligonychus</i> sp., <i>Panonychus</i> sp., <i>Brevipalpus</i> sp., <i>Polyphagotarsonemus latus, Eriophyes</i> sp., <i>Aceria sheldoni, Bryobia rubrioculus, Phyllocoptruta oleivora, Colomerus vitis</i>), Citrus leaf miner (<i>Phyllocnistis citrella</i>), Black tea thrips (<i>Heliothrips haemorrhoidalis</i>), Asian citrus psyllid (<i>Diaphorina citri</i>)	Citrus	Brazil Chile Peru	December 31, 2028
			Leaf miner (<i>Leucoptera coffeella</i>), Mites (<i>Tetranychus urticae, Oligonychus ilicis, Brevipalpus phoenicis</i>), Nematodes (various)	Coffee	Brazil Colombia El Salvador Guatemala Honduras Nicaragua Panama Tanzania Zambia Peru	December 31, 2028
			Mites (<i>Tetranychus</i> spp.), Leaf miner (<i>Liriomyza</i> spp.), Thrips (<i>Frankliniella</i> spp., <i>Thrips</i> sp.), Nematodes (various)	Flowers and Ornamentals	Colombia Ecuador Guatemala Mexico	December 31, 2028



Active Ingredient	CAS No.	Toxicity Classification	Pest Species	Crop	Countries	Exception expiration date
			Mites (<i>Colomerus vitis</i> , <i>Tetranychus</i> spp., <i>Brevipalpus chilensis</i>), Honeydew moth (<i>Cryptoblabes gnidiella</i>)	Grapes	Brazil Chile Peru	December 31, 2028
			Scales (<i>Pinnaspis aspidistrae</i>)	Mango	Brazil	December 31, 2028
			Leaf miner (<i>Liriomyza</i> sp.), Mites (<i>Tetranychus</i> sp.), Pickleworm (<i>Diaphania nitidalis</i>), White fly (<i>Bemisia tabaci</i>)	Melon	Brazil Costa Rica	December 31, 2028
			Mites (<i>Tetranychus urticae</i> , <i>Eotetranychus lewisi</i>)	Papaya	Costa Rica	December 31, 2028
			Mites (<i>Polyphagotarsonemus latus</i>)	Pepper (Capsicum)	Peru	December 31, 2028
			Leaf miner (<i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i>)	Potato	Brazil Uganda	December 31, 2028
			Mites (<i>Tetranychus urticae</i>), Nematodes (several species), Lesser cornstalk borer, (<i>Elasmopalpus lignosellus</i>)	Soy	Brazil	December 31, 2028
			Leaf miner (<i>Liriomyza</i> sp.)	Watermelon	Brazil Costa Rica	December 31, 2028
Borax; Borate salts	1303-96-4	Chronic toxicity	Leaf-cutting ants and termites	All crops	All countries	December 31, 2028



Active Ingredient	CAS No.	Toxicity Classification	Pest Species	Crop	Countries	Exception expiration date
Boric Acid	10043-35-3	Chronic toxicity	Leaf-cutting ants and termites	All crops	All countries	December 31, 2028
Chlorpyrifos* For banana Only allowed to be used for impregnated plastics. For pineapple Application with closed cabin tractor is the only permitted application method. Use is permitted before flowering only.	2921-88-2	Chronic toxicity	Mealybugs (<i>Pseudococcus sp.</i> , <i>Ferrisia sp.</i> , <i>Dysmicoccus sp.</i>), Aphids (<i>Pentalonia sp.</i>), Scarring beetle (<i>Colaspis sp.</i>)	Banana	Colombia Costa Rica Ecuador Guatemala Honduras Philippines	December 31, 2026
			Symphylan (<i>Scutigerella immaculata</i>)	Pineapple	Costa Rica Ecuador Ivory Coast	December 31, 2026
Imidacloprid For banana Spot application only. For coffee - Spot application only - Cultural pre- and post-harvest control methods are implemented. - Flowering registry is carried out. Applications only between 60 and 90 days after flowering. The defined threshold level is 4%.	138261-41-3	Severe effects (Pollinator risk)	Cocoa capsid (<i>Distantiella theobroma</i>), Mirids (<i>Sahlbergella singularis</i>), Tea Mosquito bug (<i>Helopeltis spp.</i>), White grubs (<i>Phyllophaga spp.</i>)	Cocoa	Liberia	December 31, 2028
			Mealybugs (<i>Pseudococcus sp.</i> , <i>Ferrisia sp.</i> , <i>Dysmicoccus sp.</i>), Aphids (<i>Pentalonia sp.</i>), Banana weevil (<i>Cosmopolites sordidus</i>), Scales (<i>Aspidiotus destructor</i> , <i>Diaspis boisduvalii</i>)	Banana	Cameroon Costa Rica Ecuador Guatemala Honduras Ivory Coast Panama Philippines Suriname	
			Coffee Berry Borer (<i>Hypothenemus hampei</i>)	Coffee	Costa Rica	December 31, 2028
			Scales (<i>Aulacaspis tubercularis</i>), Aphids (Several)	Mango	Puerto Rico	December 31, 2028



Active Ingredient	CAS No.	Toxicity Classification	Pest Species	Crop	Countries	Exception expiration date
Spirodiclofen	148477-71-8	Chronic toxicity	Citrus leprosis mite (<i>Brevipalpus yothersi</i>)	Citrus	Brazil Chile	December 31, 2028
Thiacloprid	111988-49-9	Chronic toxicity	Tea mosquito bug (<i>Helopeltis theivora</i>)	Tea	India	December 31, 2026
Thiamethoxam For banana, grapes, and tea Spot application only. For cocoa - Spot application only. -No more of 4 applications per year are permitted. -In Ghana, applications are conducted from August until December. - In Ivory Coast, applications are conducted in July/August (28 days interval) and December/January (28 days interval). For Flowers and Ornamentals Use is permitted in closed environments only, such as greenhouses.	153719-23-4	Severe effects (Pollinator risk)	Weevil (<i>Heilipus fassli</i>)	Avocado	Colombia	December 31, 2028
			Nematode (various), Banana	Banana	Cameroon Colombia Ecuador Guatemala Honduras Panama	December 31, 2028
			Cocoa capsid (<i>Distantiella theobroma</i>), Mirids (<i>Sahlbergella singularis</i>), Cocoa pod borer (<i>Conopomorpha cramerella</i>)	Cocoa	Ghana Indonesia Ivory Coast Nigeria	December 31, 2028
			Coffee Leaf Miner (<i>Leucoptera coffeella</i>)	Coffee	Brazil Peru Tanzania	December 31, 2028
			Aphids (<i>Macrosiphum spp.</i> , <i>Myzus sp.</i>), Thrips (<i>Frankliniella sp.</i> , <i>Thrips sp.</i>), Whitefly (<i>Trialeurodes sp.</i>)	Flowers and Ornamentals	Colombia Ecuador Guatemala, Mexico	December 31, 2028
			Perola de terra (<i>Eurhizococcus brasiliensis</i>)	Grapes	Brazil	December 31, 2028
			Mealybugs (Several), Thrips (Several)	Mango	Puerto Rico	December 31, 2028



Active Ingredient	CAS No.	Toxicity Classification	Pest Species	Crop	Countries	Exception expiration date
			Withe fly (<i>Bemisia tabaci</i>)	Melon	Costa Rica	December 31, 2028
			Mealybugs (<i>Dysmicoccus brevipes</i>)	Pineapple	Costa Rica	December 31, 2028
			Tea Mosquito bug (<i>Helopeltis theivora</i>)	Tea	India	December 31, 2028
			Withe fly (<i>Bemisia tabaci</i>)	Watermelon	Costa Rica	December 31, 2028

4.5. Fumigants for storage pest control

Rainforest Alliance authorizes the use of the following fumigants for storage pest control only if the conditions, as included in table 5, are fully complied with.

Conditions: Risk management requirements for **fumigants (fatal if inhaled)** are fully implemented (see above section on risk management)

Table 5. Granted exceptions for prohibited fumigants.

Active Ingredient	CAS No.	Toxicity Classification	Pest Species	Crop	Country	Exception expiration date
Aluminum phosphide Phosphine The use is permitted for post-harvest processes only.	20859-73-8 7803-51-2	Fatal if inhaled	Several	Cocoa	All countries	December 31, 2028



Aluminum phosphide Phosphine The use is permitted for post-harvest processes only.	20859-73-8 7803-51-2	Fatal if inhaled	Several	Coffee	All countries	December 31, 2028
Aluminum phosphide Magnesium phosphide Phosphine The use is permitted for post-harvest processes only.	20859-73-8 12057-74-8 7803-51-2	Fatal if inhaled	Several	Herbs and Spices	All countries	December 31, 2028
Magnesium phosphide Phosphine	12057-74-8 7803-51-2	Fatal if inhaled	Thrips (<i>Frankliniella</i> spp., <i>Thrips</i> sp.)	Flowers and ornamentals	Colombia	December 31, 2028
Aluminum phosphide Magnesium phosphide Phosphine The use is permitted for post-harvest processes only.	20859-73-8 12057-74-8 7803-51-2	Fatal if inhaled	Several	Any crop, if required by applicable law	All countries	December 31, 2028

4.6. Fungicides

Rainforest Alliance authorizes the use of the following fungicides only if the conditions, as included in table 6, are fully complied with.

Conditions: Risk management strategies for **chronic toxicity** and **severe effects (pollinators)** are fully implemented.

Table 6. Granted exceptions for prohibited fungicides.



Active Ingredient	CAS No.	Toxicity Classification	Pest Species	Crop	Country	Exception expiration date
<p>Carbendazim</p> <p>Use is permitted before flowering only. Application with tractor (closed cabin) and spray boom is the only permitted application method.</p>	10605-21-7	Chronic toxicity	Wilting (<i>Fusarium sp.</i>), Anthracnose <i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i> , Black rot (<i>Thielaviopsis paradoxa</i>)	Pineapple	Costa Rica	December 31, 2028
<p>Chlorothalonil</p> <p>For Rooibos Authorized for use in seedlings in the nursery only.</p>	1897-45-6	Chronic toxicity	Leaf blight (<i>Stemphylium vesicarium</i>)	Asparagus	Peru	December 31, 2026
			Sigatoka (<i>Pseudocercospora fijiensis</i>) Banana Freckle (<i>Phyllosticta musarum</i>)	Banana	Colombia Costa Rica Ecuador Guatemala Honduras Philippines	December 31, 2026
			Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum sp.</i>), Leaf Spot (<i>Cercospora spp.</i>), Stem end rot (<i>Lasiodiplodia sp.</i>), Black mold (<i>Cladosporium spp.</i>)	Mango	Puerto Rico	December 31, 2026
			Grey rot (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>), Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i>)	Rooibos	South Africa	December 31, 2026
<p>Cyproconazole</p>	94361-06-5	Chronic toxicity	Coffee leaf rust (<i>Hemileia vastatrix</i>), Anthracnose <i>Colletotrichum spp.</i> , American Leaf Spot (<i>Mycena citricolor</i>), Brown eye spot (<i>Cercospora coffeicola</i>), Pink disease (<i>Erythricium salmonicolor</i>), Thread blight (<i>Corticium spp.</i>)	Coffee	Brazil Colombia Costa Rica Dominican Republic El Salvador Guatemala Honduras Mexico Nicaragua Panama	December 31, 2028



Active Ingredient	CAS No.	Toxicity Classification	Pest Species	Crop	Country	Exception expiration date
					Peru	
Dimethomorph	110488-70-5	Chronic toxicity	Black pod disease (<i>Phytophthora</i> sp.)	Cocoa	Liberia	December 31, 2028
			Downy mildew (<i>Peronospora sparsa</i>)	Flowers and Ornamentals	Ecuador Mexico	December 31, 2028
			Mildew (<i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i>)	Melon	Brazil Costa Rica Guatemala	December 31, 2028
			Mildew (<i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i>)	Watermelon	Costa Rica Guatemala	December 31, 2028
Epoxiconazole	133855-98-8	Chronic toxicity	Sigatoka (<i>Pseudocercospora fijiensis</i>)	Banana	Belize Cameroon Colombia Costa Rica Ecuador Guatemala Honduras Ivory Coast Panama Philippines	December 31, 2028



Active Ingredient	CAS No.	Toxicity Classification	Pest Species	Crop	Country	Exception expiration date
			Coffee leaf rust (<i>Hemileia vastatrix</i>), Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum spp.</i>), American Leaf Spot (<i>Mycena citricolor</i>), Brown eye spot (<i>Cercospora coffeicola</i>)	Coffee	Brazil Costa Rica Guatemala Honduras Kenya Mexico Nicaragua Panama Peru Colombia El Salvador	December 31, 2028
Iprodione For Rooibos Authorized for use in seedlings in the nursery only	36734-19-7	Chronic toxicity	<i>Sclerotinia (Sclerotinia sclerotiorum)</i> , Sooty mold (<i>Capnodium sp.</i>)	Flowers and Ornamentals	Colombia Ecuador Mexico USA	December 31, 2028
			<i>Anthracnose (Colletotrichum acutatum)</i>	Rooibos	South Africa	December 31, 2028
Mancozeb For Potato Crop rotation should be implemented	8018-01-7	Chronic toxicity	<i>Sigatoka (Pseudocercospora fijiensis)</i>	Banana	Belize Brazil Cameroon Colombia Costa Rica Ecuador Guatemala Honduras Ivory Coast Mexico Nicaragua Panama Philippines Suriname	December 31, 2028
			Black pod disease (<i>Phytophthora sp.</i>)	Cocoa	Ivory Coast Liberia Nicaragua	December 31, 2028



Active Ingredient	CAS No.	Toxicity Classification	Pest Species	Crop	Country	Exception expiration date
			Downy mildew (<i>Peronospora sparsa</i>), Botrytis (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>)	Flowers and Ornamentals	Colombia Ecuador Guatemala Mexico USA	December 31, 2028
			Downy mildew (<i>Plasmopara viticola</i>)	Grapes	Brazil Peru	December 31, 2028
			Brown spot of corn (<i>Phaeosphaeria maydis</i>)	Maize	Brazil	December 31, 2028
			Anthrachnose (<i>Colletotrichum spp.</i> , Scab (<i>Elsinoe mangiferae</i>),	Mango	Brazil Costa Rica Peru Puerto Rico	December 31, 2026
			Mildew (<i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i>), Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum sp.</i>), Leaf blight (<i>Alternaria spp.</i>)	Melon	Brazil Costa Rica	December 31, 2028
			Purple blotch (<i>Alternaria porri</i>)	Onion	Brazil	December 31, 2028
			Early blight (<i>Cercospora apii</i>), Downy mildew (<i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i>), Grey rot (<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>), Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum sp.</i>), Bud rot (<i>Phytophthora palmivora</i>)	Papaya	Brazil Costa Rica	December 31, 2028
			Root rot (<i>Phytophthora sp.</i>)	Pineapple	Costa Rica Eswatini	December 31, 2028
			Late blight (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>), Early blight (<i>Alternaria solani</i>)	Potato	Brazil Chile Uganda	December 31, 2028



Active Ingredient	CAS No.	Toxicity Classification	Pest Species	Crop	Country	Exception expiration date
			Soybean rust (<i>Phakopsora pachyrhizi</i>), Leaf spot (<i>Corynespora cassiicola</i>), Purple seed stain (<i>Cercospora kikuchii</i>), Brown spot (<i>Septoria glycines</i>)	Soy	Brazil	December 31, 2028
			Grey Blight (<i>Pseudopestalotiopsis theae</i>)	Tea	India	December 31, 2028
			Mildew (<i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i>), Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum sp.</i>), Leaf blight (<i>Alternaria sp.</i>)	Watermelon	Brazil Costa Rica	December 31, 2028
Propiconazole Use is permitted for seed treatment only.	60207-90-1	Chronic toxicity	Wilting (<i>Fusarium sp.</i>), Black rot (<i>Ceratocystis paradoxa</i>)	Pineapple	Costa Rica Ecuador	December 31, 2026
Triadimenol	55219-65-3	Chronic toxicity	Sigatoka (<i>Pseudocercospora fijiensis</i>)	Banana	Colombia Costa Rica Ecuador Guatemala Honduras Nicaragua Philippines	December 31, 2028